Goals for Chapter 18

- For the following Qal Verb forms:
  - Imperative
  - Cohortative
  - Jussive

- Know how to:
  - translate
  - parse (strong & weak verbs)
  - write the paradigms (strong verbs only)
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- **Review**
  - Vowel position symbols and names
  - Rule of Shewa

- **Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive**
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive
Symbols and Names for Vowels in Verbs

- $V_P$ = Vowel under the verb prefix
  - aka ‘Prefix Vowel’ or ‘Preformative Vowel’

- $V_1$ = Vowel under the first root consonant
  - aka ‘Stem Vowel’ $V_S$

- $V_2$ = Vowel under the second root consonant
  - aka ‘Stem Vowel’ $V_S$

E.g., יִקְטֹל
  - $V_P$ = Hireq ֵ
  - $V_1$ = Shewa ָ
  - $V_2 = V_S$ = Holem ֶ
There are 4 Reduced Vowels

- Vocal Shewa
- Hateph Pathach
- Hateph Seghol
- Hateph Qamets Hatuf

- Silent Shewa ְ is NOT a reduced vowel
  - It is NOT a vowel at all
“Rule of Shewa” Prevents 2 Reduced Vowels in a Row

- If would have 2 reduced vowels in a row, change the first reduced vowel to a short vowel. (§4.12)
  - Word-initial   →  
  - If one of the reduced vowels is a Hatef vowel, change the first vowel to the corresponding short vowel.
    - Word-initial   →  
    - Word-initial   →  
    - Word-initial   →  
    - Word-initial   →  

- This explains changes to the first vowel of some imperative verbs.
Two Shewas in a Row are a Problem only if Word-Initial

- Two shewas in the middle of a word are no problem
  - 1st is silent
  - 2nd is vocal because preceded by a Shewa

- Two shewas at the end of a word are no problem
  - Both are silent

- Two shewas at the beginning of a word are a problem!
  - 1st is vocal because it begins a word
  - 2nd is vocal because preceded by a Shewa
  - We would have 2 reduced vowels in a row. No-no!

- The Rule of Shewa makes the first vowel short
Practice the Rule of Shewa

1. קָטָלָה קָטָלָה
2. נְמֶרֶה נְמֶרֶה
3. בְּחֲרִי בְּחֲרִי
4. זְכֹּ֫רְנָה גָּרֶה גָּרֶה
5. ק טַלְתְָ (both are Silent Shewa)
6. וּתִקְטְל (first is Silent, second is Vocal)
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- **Review**

- **Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive**
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
    - Complications
    - Parsing the Cohortative
    - Parsing the Jussive
The Conjugations and their Parsing Codes

- Perfect (P)
- Imperfect (I)
- Perfect waw consecutive (Pwc)
- Imperfect waw consecutive (Iwc)
- Cohortative (C)
- Jussive (J)  
  Volitional conjugations
- Imperative (M)
- Participle (Pt)
- Infinitive Construct (∞)
- Infinitive Absolute (A)
Volitional Conjugations Express “The Will”

- Usually express a person’s volition (their ‘will’)
  - Command or permission
  - Wish
  - Desire
  - Purpose

- Occasionally used to indicate a result
  - Even if the result was not intended
One Volitional Conjugation for each “Person”

- **Cohortative (C)** = 1\textsuperscript{st} Person (I, We)
  - Often ‘shall’ or ‘let’ or ‘may’ to indicate resolve
  - E.g., I shall run! Let’s run! May we run!
  - Plural can be like Greek hortatory subjunctive

- **Imperative (M)** = 2\textsuperscript{nd} Person (You)
  - E.g., Run!

- **Jussive (J)** = 3\textsuperscript{rd} Person (He, She, They)
  - Translate like the cohortative.
  - E.g., He shall run. Let him run.
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd} person jussives exist
Negative commands use the Jussive or Imperfect.

- **Negative commands never use the imperative.**

- **לֹא** + imperfect
  - Absolute, permanent, blanket prohibition
    - E.g., ‘You shall not murder.’ (Exod 20:13)

- **אַל** + jussive or cohortative
  - Immediate, circumstance-specific prohibition
    - E.g., ‘Do not listen to your prophets!’ (Jer 27:9)
  - 2nd person jussives are used for negative commands
Roadmap for Chapter 18

■ Review

■ Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  – Meaning and Translation
  – Parsing the Imperative

■ Complications
  – Parsing the Cohortative
  – Parsing the Jussive
Imperfect Minus Prefix = Imperative

- **QI2ms** תִּקְטֹל → קְטֹל QM2ms
- **QI2fs** תִּקְטְלִי → קְטְלִי → קִטְלִי QM2fs
- **QI2mp** וּתִּקְטְל → וּקטֵל QM2mp
- **QI2fp** תִּקּּוטְלַ֫ה → będą QM2fp
5 Characteristics Identify the Qal Imperative

1. **Lacks Imperfect preformative (יַתֵּן)**

2. **Has Imperfect sufformative**

3. **$V_1$ is or was reduced** *(except for some weak verbs)*
   - קְטֹֹ֫לְנ ה (ms), קְטֹלִ֫נ ה (fp) *(V₁ is reduced)*
   - קִטְלִי (fs), קִטְל (mp) *(V₁ was reduced, but rule of Shewa)*

4. **Has Imperfect $V_S$** *(except for some weak verbs)*
   - קַטֹל → קַטֵּל
   - שַמְר → שַמּוֹר
   - קַומָה → קַמּוֹם

5. **Sometimes followed by נָה (E.g., נָשָמָה נָשָמָה or נָשָמָה נָה)**
Identifying the Qal Imperative 2ms

- E.g., קְטֹל
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (nothing)
  - $V_1$ is reduced (Vocal Shewa in קְטֹל)
  - Has imperfect $V_S$ (Holem in קְטֹל)

- E.g., אֱמֹר
  - No imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (nothing)
  - $V_1$ is reduced (Hateph Seghol in אֱמֹר)
  - Has imperfect $V_S$ (Holem in אֱמֹר)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QP3ms</th>
<th>Pathach ֳ</th>
<th>Qamets ֳ</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>Holem ֳ = Imperfect V₂</th>
<th>Reduced ֳ</th>
<th>QI2ms</th>
<th>Holem ֳ</th>
<th>Reduced ֳ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>קִטֹל</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>קכל</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>קֵתֹל</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Both lack preformative and sufformative

\[ V₂ = \text{‘Stem Vowel’} \]

\[ V₁ \]
Identifying the Imperative 2fs & 2fp

- E.g., מְצָא = מְצָא בּוֹשָׁה QM2fp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative נ ה (2fp)
  - V₁ is reduced
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (הַמְצָא בּוֹשָׁה)

- E.g., בַחֲרִי = בַחֲרִי QM2fs
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative בְחֲרִי (2fs)
  - V₁ was reduced (Rule of Shewa בְחֲרִי → בַחֲרִי)
  - Has imperfect Vₛ (reduced, like imperfect בַחֲרִי)
Identifying the Imperative 2mp

- E.g., קָטֵל = קָטָל QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּ)
  - $V_1$ was reduced (Rule of Shewa קָטְלָל → קָטֶל)
  - Has imperfect $V_S$ (reduced, like imperfect קָטְלָל)

- E.g., יִשְׁבַּ = יִשָּׁ QM2mp
  - Lacks imperfect preformative
  - Has imperfect sufformative (וּ)
  - $V_1$ is reduced (שֶָ)
  - $V_2$ is missing because it lost a consonant
### $V_1$ Distinguishes QM2mp from QP3cp

- **Both have sufformative ו**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$V_2$ = ‘Stem Vowel’</th>
<th>$V_1$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>QP3cp</strong>&lt;sup&gt;קֵּטְלָה&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Qamets ָֽי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QM2mp</strong>&lt;sup&gt;קֵּטְלָה&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Was Reduced ָֽי → ָֽי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>QI2mp</strong>&lt;sup&gt;קֵּטְלָה&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(Reduced)</td>
<td>Shewa ֹ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> Distinguishes QM2mp from QP3cp

<sup>2</sup> Both have sufformative ו

<sup>3</sup> $V_2$ = ‘Stem Vowel’

<sup>4</sup> Qamets ָֽי

<sup>5</sup> Was Reduced ָֽי → ָֽי

<sup>6</sup> Shewa ֹ
## Practice Parsing Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>כתוב</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>קבץ</td>
<td>QM2fs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ is reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>שמור</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>מכר</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>שלח</td>
<td>QM2fs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>سابע</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>קרא</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>$V_1$ was reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>קריא</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>הָיָה</td>
<td>Reduced $V_1$, Imperfect $V_S$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Practice Inflecting Qal Imperative Strong Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QM2fs</th>
<th>QM2mp</th>
<th>QM2fp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>כתב</td>
<td>write</td>
<td>כותב</td>
<td>כותב</td>
<td>כותב</td>
<td>כותב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>זכר</td>
<td>remember</td>
<td>זכרי</td>
<td>זכרי</td>
<td>זכרי</td>
<td>זכרי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שמור</td>
<td>observe</td>
<td>שמרו</td>
<td>שמרו</td>
<td>שמרו</td>
<td>שמרו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>נפל</td>
<td>נפל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קטל</td>
<td>kill</td>
<td>קטל</td>
<td>קטל</td>
<td>קטל</td>
<td>קטל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שבר</td>
<td>break</td>
<td>שבר</td>
<td>שבר</td>
<td>שבר</td>
<td>שבר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>סגור</td>
<td>close</td>
<td>סגר</td>
<td>סגר</td>
<td>סגר</td>
<td>סגר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מכר</td>
<td>sell</td>
<td>מכר</td>
<td>מכר</td>
<td>מכר</td>
<td>מכר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קבץ</td>
<td>gather</td>
<td>קבץ</td>
<td>קבץ</td>
<td>קבץ</td>
<td>קבץ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>שפט</td>
<td>judge</td>
<td>שפט</td>
<td>שפט</td>
<td>שפט</td>
<td>שפט</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review

- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative

- Complications
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive
Sometimes Paragogic He on Imperative 2ms

- Paragogic He is a final \( נ \) at the end of a word.
  - Scholars debate whether or not it has any meaning.
  - ‘Paragogic’ = dragged along = \( \pi\alpha\rho\alpha + \alpha\gamma\omega \)

- Imperative 2ms sometimes (311x) has Paragogic He
  - קטֹל = QM2ms
  - קְטֹל ה = QM2ms + paragogic He
    - קְטֹל ה = Qamets Hatuf + Silent Shewa
  - קְטֹל ה = QM2ms + paragogic He
    - Sometimes Hireq instead of Qamets Hatuf

- Never get Directional He \( ת \) at the end of a verb.
Paragogic הַ or Pronominal Suffix Changes the QM2ms

- QM2ms + paragogic הַ or pronominal suffix (ch 19) usually starts with Qamets Hatuf

  - קִטְל ה \( \rightarrow \) ק טְל ה qoṭlâ = קסֶל QM2ms + paragogic הַ
V₂ for 3-ו Verbs

- No sufformative → Add ה vowel letter
  - י for Perfect
  - י for Imperfect
  - י for Imperative

- Sufformative starts with a vowel
  → use that for V₂

- Sufformative starts with a consonant
  → add Yod vowel letter
  - י for Perfect
  - י for Imperfect and Imperative
Lose 1-י and some 1-ל in QM

- шׁב QI2ms шׁב QM
- רֵיש QI2ms רֵיש QM
- חָשׁ QI2ms חָשׁ QM
- נַח QI2ms נַח QM

Some 1-ל do not drop R₁ in the Qal Imperative:

- נִמְל QI2ms נִמְל QM

These have the imperfect Vₛ (except when it reduces because it precedes the sufformative)
If Missing $R_1$ or $R_2$, Keep Imperfect $V_s$ Instead of Reduced $V_1$

- חַסַּדְתָּה → נִסְתָּה QM2ms (1-Nun)
- חַשֵּׂב → יָנֵשׁ QM2ms (1-Yod)
- חֵילֵךְ → יֵרֵשׁ QM2ms (1-Yod)
- חֵקַם → קֹם QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- חֶשְׁמוֹ → שֵׁם QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- חֶבֶם → בֵּן QM2ms (Biconsonantal)
- חָסֵיב → סֵב QM2ms (Geminate)
- חָסֵם → חֵם QM2ms (Geminate)
Distinguishing Perfect from Imperative

- Neither has a preformative
- QP3ms and QM2ms both have no sufformative
- QP3cp and QM2mp both have sufformative
- How do we distinguish them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>QP3ms</th>
<th>QM2ms</th>
<th>QP3cp</th>
<th>QM2mp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strong Verbs</strong></td>
<td>קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל</td>
<td>קֶסֶל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Yod</td>
<td>יָשְׂבָה</td>
<td>יָשְׂבָה</td>
<td>יָשְׂבָה</td>
<td>יָשְׂבָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Nun</td>
<td>בּוֹסֵת</td>
<td>בּוֹסֵת</td>
<td>בּוֹסֵת</td>
<td>בּוֹסֵת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-He</td>
<td>בּוֹנֵה</td>
<td>בּוֹנֵה</td>
<td>בּוֹנֵה</td>
<td>בּוֹנֵה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biconsonantal</strong></td>
<td>קָוֵה</td>
<td>קָוֵה</td>
<td>קָוֵה</td>
<td>קָוֵה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (1/4)

1. **עֲלֵה** QM2ms ֹ ending says 3-ֶה M2ms
2. **נסע** QM2ms ֶ or 1-ֶי
3. **ידע** QM2ms ֶ or 1-ֶי
4. **עלה** QP3fs Metheg indicates Qamets
5. **נֶפֹֹ֫לְנ ה** QM2fp ֹ indicates 3-ֶה
6. **נֶפֹֹ֫לְנ ה** QM2fp
7. **עשׂי** QM2fp
8. **נֶפֹֹ֫לְנ ה** QM2mp ֶ or 1-ֶי or 3-ֶי
9. **עשׂי** QM2fs

---

HebrewSyntax.org ©JCBeckman 1/10/2012 Copy freely [CC BY-NC-SA]
### Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (2/4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>QM/QP/MS</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>עשָה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>י-ג</td>
<td>1- or 3- or 1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>יצָה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>ט-ו</td>
<td>1- or 1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>קוּם</td>
<td>QM2fs</td>
<td>ח-ור</td>
<td>1- or 1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>בִּנָה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>ו-ו</td>
<td>3- י- indicates 3- י- Imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>בִּנָה</td>
<td>QI3ms</td>
<td>ח-ור</td>
<td>3- י- indicates 3- י- Imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>בִּנָה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>י-ג</td>
<td>V₁ was reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>בִּנָה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>י-ג</td>
<td>1- or 1- or 3-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ירָשְׁתָה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>י-ג</td>
<td>1- or 1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>ירָשְׁת</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>י-ג</td>
<td>1- or 1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 19. | ירש | QM2fs | 1 or 3-
| 20. | ירש | QP1cp | 1-
| 21. | קום | QM2ms | Has QI stem vowel
| 22. | נסה | QM2fp | י indicates 3-
| 23. | נסה | QM2ms | י ending says 3-
| 24. | נסה | QM2fs | 1 or 3-
| 25. | נסה | QM2mp | 1 or 3-
| 26. | שיסמ | QI2mp | Biconsonantal lexical vowel
| 27. | שיסמ | QM2mp | Biconsonantal lexical vowel
### Parsing Weak Verbs in QM, QP, QI (4/4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>בֹא</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td>ב.iconsonant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>בָא</td>
<td>QM2fs</td>
<td>fs</td>
<td></td>
<td>ב.iconsonant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>סֹבְבֶה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>fp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>סֹבֶה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dagesh Forte indicates Geminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>עֲנֵה</td>
<td>QM2ms</td>
<td>ms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>עֲנַה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td></td>
<td>ה۔ indicates 3-ה or 1-י or 1-ט or 3-ה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>רְאֶה</td>
<td>QM2fp</td>
<td>fp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>רְאֶה</td>
<td>QM2mp</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td></td>
<td>ה۔ indicates 3-ה or 1-י or 1-ט or 3-ה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review
- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
- Complications
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive

רә
Identifying the Cohortative and Jussive

- If SPELLED like an imperfect
  - Possibly with final הָ (1st person) or ‘shortened’
- and CONTEXT suggests desire, command, purpose, resolve, or result
- and FIRST word in its clause
  - May be preceded by הֲלֹ ‘not’
  - Occasionally it is later in the clause
- Then
  - Parse as Cohortative ‘C’ if 1st person
  - Parse as Jussive ‘J’ if 2nd or 3rd person (usually 3rd)
Ending on Cohortative

- **Cohortative usually ends in הּ**
  - No need to mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קֵטָל = קֵטָלָה QC1cs

- **Cohortative can omit the הּ**
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing.
  - E.g., קֵטָל = קֵטָל QC1cs (unmarked)

- **Non-cohortative can end in הּ**
  - Unusual, so mention it in parsing
  - E.g., קָטָל = קָטָל QC1cs+ הּ
Some Weak Verbs Often Shorten the Jussive 3sing

- 3-ָּ verbs in the Jussive 3ms & 3fs
  - Often drop the ָה (and other changes)
    - E.g., יִבְנֶה QI3ms → בּנֶה QJ3ms ‘let him build’

- Bi-consonant verbs in the Jussive 3ms & 3fs
  - ָה → ָה or ָה
    - E.g., יִשָׂם QI3ms → יַשָּם QJ3ms ‘let him put’
  - ָה → ָה
    - E.g., יֶשֶׁב QI3ms → יַשָּב QJ3ms ‘let him return’

- Sometimes jussive that could shorten is not shortened.
- Sometimes non-jussive Imperfect is shortened.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Parsing the Jussive and Cohortative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.כתבكتبנו QI2mp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.קבıntקצוי QI2fs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3.שמראסמרת QC1cs QI1cs + הת  
| 4.שמרנשמרת QC1cp QI1cp + הת  
| 5.יזכרעתיפורנה QI(2/3)fp                 |
| 6.זרהサラחת QC1cs QI1cs + הת  
| 7.שמרﾁｷﾒﾘ QQ2mp                         |
| 8.ברתﾅｶﾞｶﾞﾛ QC1cp QI1cp + הת  
|
Roadmap for Chapter 18

- Review
- Qal Imperative, Cohortative, and Jussive
  - Meaning and Translation
  - Parsing the Imperative
  - Complications
  - Parsing the Cohortative
  - Parsing the Jussive
Indicates that Preceding Verb is Volitive

- Volitive verbs may be (191x) followed by יָאְפ or יָאְפַי
  - E.g., יָאְפַי or יָאְפ
  - Never any words between the verb and יָאְפ
  - יָאְפ never (?) follows a non-volitive verb
  - This helps you parse!

- Scholars debate whether or not יָאְפ means anything.